

# THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 8TH, 1899.

NUMBER 32

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These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

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Exporters of Bordeaux Wines

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Peckham Truck Co.

Magnolia Metal Co.

OUIDOR 57

RIO DE JANEIRO

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Depot: ILHA DOS FERREIROS

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2, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

## LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Capital (fully subscribed)..... £2,127,500  
Reserve fund..... 975,245

Agents

Edward Ashworth &amp; Co.

No. 50, Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março, Rio de Janeiro.  
No. 21 A, Rua da Quitanda, São Paulo.BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY L<sup>D</sup>.Capital..... £ 1,000,000 sterling  
Reserve fund... " 1,328,751 "

Agent: P. E. Swanwick.

87, Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março—2nd floor.

## GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

Youle &amp; Co.

No. 58, Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março.NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO. L<sup>D</sup>.Total funds on 31st Dec. 1898... £ 13,959,969  
Authorized Capital..... " 5,000,000  
Subscribed Capital..... " 2,750,000

Agents for Rio de Janeiro:

Pullen, Schmidt &amp; Co.

107, Rua da Quitanda.

## CHARLES HUE

Commission Merchant and Ship Agent

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Water supplied on short notice.

Telephone 374

## HAND BOOK OF RIO DE JANEIRO

A SECOND EDITION of this useful guide book is now in course of revision and will be published at the earliest date possible. It will be considerably improved and enlarged. A few good advertisements will be received. For terms and other information apply to the Editor of *The Rio News*.

## Travellers' Directory.

**São Paulo:**  
Through express trains leave the Central station daily at 6 a. m. and 8.30 p. m. (dormitorios); returning leaves S. Paulo at 5 a. m. and 5 p. m. (dormitorios). Change of cars both ways at Taubaté.  
Numerous steamers weekly for Santos, connecting with the São Paulo Railway.**Cachambú and Lambary:**  
Central Railway (São Paulo express) to Crneiro, thence by Minas and Rio Railway to destination.**Juiz de Fora, Barbacena, Ouro Preto, etc.**  
Through express trains leave Central station daily at 5 a. m. and 7 p. m. Connects with all branches along the main line (LINHA DO CENTRO) of that railway. Intermediate trains leave at 7 a. m. and 4 p. m.—the first running through to Barbacena, and the second to Entre Rios.**Bello Horizonte:**  
Trains leave station of General Carneiro, on main line of Central railway, at 2.21 p. m. and 11.40 a. m.—the latter a faster train.**Coroovado:**  
Regular trains, week days, leave 51, Rua Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 8 a. m. and 2 a. m. and 5.30 p. m.; returning leave the summit at 7.30 and 9.30 a. m. and 1.43 and 7 p. m. On Sundays and holidays, the hours are: ascending 6.30, 8.30 and 11 a. m., 12.30, 2, 3.30, 5.15 and 8 p. m.; descending, 8.35, 10.35, 11.35 a. m., 1.05, 2.35, 4.05, 6.7 and 9 p. m. Each train gives the excursionist half an hour on the summit.

## Official Directory

**U. S. LEGATION.**—Petropolis. CHARLES PAGE BRYAN, Minister.  
**BRITISH LEGATION.**—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Ita boray (opposite Custom House). Petropolis. EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.  
**AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.**—No. 99, Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março. THOMAS BECKER, Consul General.  
**BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.**—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraay (opposite Custom House). WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

## Church Directory

**CHURCH OF ENGLAND.**—Service is held every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. There is a Celebration of the Holy Communion on the first and third Sundays in the month at 11 a. m., and on the second and fourth Sundays at 9 a. m., also on Saints' Days according to announcements. Baptisms and marriages at times to be arranged with the Chaplain for whom communications may be sent to Crashley & Co. 56 Rua do Ovidor.  
Irvine Crawshaw, M. A.,  
British Chaplain74 Rua Meudo de 84, Fluminy.  
**IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.**—Rua Largo de S. Joaquin, No. 173—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a. m. Worship at 11 a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5 afternoon. Gospel preaching at 6.30 on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching at 7 p. m.**JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.**  
**METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.**—Largo do Catete. English services at 12 a. m. Sundays. Prayer meeting service Thursday, 7.30 p. m. Portuguese services at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sundays; 7 p. m. Wednesdays—JAS. L. KENNEDY, Pastor. Sunday School 11 a. m. at Fabrica Carica, Sundays, 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Rev. FRANK WIEDRHEIMER.**PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.**—No. 15, Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.**ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor.**Residence: On the Church premises.  
**BAPTIST CHURCH.**—No. 25, Rua de Sant' Anna. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.**W. B. BACBY, D. D., Pastor.**

Caixa 357

**IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO.**—No. 24, Rua 1<sup>a</sup> Anna Nery. Estágio do Rio de Janeiro. Services, Sundays, 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Wednesdays, 7 p. m. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor.

Primary school in the church building.

**PETROPOLIS METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.**—Avenida Marçal Decordo, No. 9. English service at 4 p. m. Sundays. Portuguese services at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sundays; 7.30 p. m. Wednesdays. Sunday School at 10 a. m.**EDMUND A. TILLY, Pastor.**

## Professional Directory

**Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physician.** Office: 78, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p. m.**Dr. Brissay, Surgeon, graduate of the Faculty of Paris.** Specialist in diseases of females, urinary passages. Radical cure of hernia, hemorrhoids, tumors, surgical diseases of the bones, and surgical operations. Consultations from 1 to 3 p. m., Rua da Quitanda, No. 42.**Enéas M. Ferraz, lawyer, specialist in commercial and civil cases,** after long stay in London, is pleading in S. Paulo. Office: Rua de Santa Theresia n. 20 A—S. Paulo.**Dr. Carlos Feldhagen;** Offices: No. 20, Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março, 2 to 4 p. m.; residence: No. 57, Rua Marquez de Abrantes.

## Miscellaneous.

**AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.**—No. 20, Rua d' Ajuda.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.**BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.**—Rua Sete de Setembro, No. 71.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.  
**JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.****BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.**—31, Rua Gonçalves Dias.—Open from noon to 6 p. m. For terms, apply to Librarian.**RIO SEAFARERS' MISSION.**—Rest and Reading Room, 10, Rua Camerino (formerly Imperatriz). 3rd floor.  
**W. J. LUNBY, Missioner.** Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission, or at No. 27, Candelaria.**YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.**—No. 39, Rua da Quitanda, 2nd floor. Rooms open from 8 a. m. to 10 o'clock p. m. Secretary's office hours from noon to 1 o'clock p. m. Nicolau A. Rodrigues, President; Myron A. Clark, General Secretary, R. A. W. Sloan, Hon. Treasurer.

## WEST COAST ITEMS.

—It is said that the reported sale of Wellington island to the United States has excited general protests in the Chilean provinces.

—A recent telegram from the West Coast states that the Iquitos revolutionists under Col. Viscarra had defeated the government forces.

—A Lima telegram of the 5th says that the revolutionists under Negrete, recently defeated, are making for the Bolivian frontier, pursued by the government forces.

—Rumors are again current in Chili that the government has sold an island to the United States as a coaling station. One report specifies Wellington island, while another says it is Chiloe.

—In May the customs receipts of Chili amounted to \$5,093,729.34 as compared with \$3,883,136.83 in the corresponding month of 1898. The receipts in the first five months of the current year amounted to \$25,647,471.44 or \$2,149,729.93 in excess of the receipts in the corresponding period of 1898.

## RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The friends of Dr. Carlos Pellegrini are now urging his appointment to the portfolio of finance.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 5th inst. says that the 5th and 6th regiments of field artillery have been dissolved.

—Chief of police Bazeley, of Buenos Aires, is bringing up a collection of 500 photographs of noted criminals. What a treasure trove!

—In the first six months of this year, the imports into Argentina were \$7,452,942 gold dollars, and the exports \$9,050,762 gold dollars.

—According to an exchange the last census (1895) of Argentina gave the following returns of religious: Catholics 3,021,136, Protestants 26,750, Jews 6,085, all others 910.

—A Sucre telegram of the 5th says that the official press in Bolivia is advocating an alliance between Argentina, Bolivia and Peru—a kind of South American triple alliance.

—It is said that Ricciotti Garibaldi's scheme for establishing Italian colonies in Argentina has fallen through because the Argentine deputies have refused to grant pecuniary aid.

—The *Tribuna* of Buenos Aires denies that President Roca is coming to Rio to promote a defensive alliance against the United States. Then what is he coming for? Is it only for display and to spend the public money?—According to the correspondent of the *Journal do Commercio* in Buenos Aires, General Roca is to be accompanied on his trip to Brazil by Mr. Shepherd of the *Herald* of New York and the *Herald* of Buenos Aires.

—The Argentine politician and unsuccessful financial agent in Europe, Dr. Carlos Pellegrini, arrived at Montevideo on the evening of the 2nd inst. on the Italian packet "Orione." He had a long conference there with President Roca.

—The superior tribunal of Montevideo has condemned Arredondo to five years imprisonment for the assassination of President Idiarte Borda—and this after a jury had acquitted the man. The ways of justice are very mysterious, sometimes.

—President Roca embarked at Buenos Aires at 11 p. m. on the 2nd inst. and arrived at Montevideo on the 3rd at midday. At Montevideo he re-embarked for Rio de Janeiro at 3 p. m. on the 4th inst. His reception at Montevideo was most enthusiastic.

—The political friends of Dr. Carlos Pellegrini, on his arrival at Buenos Aires on the 4th inst., gave him an enthusiastic reception and hailed him as the future president of the republic. The failure of his mission to Europe seems to have increased his popularity.

—Bull-fights are still prohibited in Buenos Aires, but as a half-way step the municipality has issued permission for the holding of calf-fights, in which the animals are under 18 months old. The other animals taking part in the spectacle, that is to say the bull-fighters, will be unsexed women! What an emboldening spectacle! The man who devised it should have a monument raised to him—and should be buried underneath it without loss of time.—*Montevideo Times*.—A short time ago a monster demonstration of commerce was held in Buenos Aires to plead for the reduction of excessive taxes. On Wednesday an equally monster meeting of industry was held to plead for more "protection," which means additional taxes on commerce. The Argentine government is thus between two fires. The probabilities are that it will pay no attention to either request, but just go its own sweet way and consult its own special interests and that is precisely what shows most inclination to do. Meanwhile, so far from the presidency of General Roca having brought the millennium predicted by his admirers, it seems to have had just the reverse effect, and rarely have there been more general complaints of depression and stagnation, or louder expressions of discontent with government in general. Altogether, affairs seem pretty rotten there, and General Roca is evidently not the man who is going to set them right.—*Montevideo Times*, July 29.From the *Daily Mail*, June 30.

## MARK TWAIN'S MELON.

Mark Twain was the guest of the New Vagabond Club at the Holborn Restaurant last night.

Having a large assembly of Vagabonds to address, he made use of the occasion to develop a brand-new scheme of morality.

Mr. George Grossmith, the chairman, provided the text. He said that was the first time he had ever taken the chair.

"Quite so," said Mark Twain addressing the gathering. "Perhaps you didn't see the full bearing of that remark. I did. Though he didn't say it, he meant that he had taken lots of other things, but never a chair. Now Mr. Grossmith is like myself—a practical, not a theoretical, moralist."

And Mark Twain, in his funny sing-song way, and with his Hiawatha repetitions, explained his practical morality.

"You do not learn it at Sunday school. There they teach you to avoid temptation. That is theoretical morality. Now, I will teach you to familiarise yourself with crime, so that you will know what you must not do. That is practical morality. I begin by teaching you how to steal."

"It is by the fires of experience that you are purified. By the commission of crime you learn real practical morality. Familiarise yourself with every crime. Take them in rotation. There are not more than two or three thousand. Stick to the task diligently. Commit two or three crimes every day, and by-and-by, when you have done them all, you will be proof against the temptation to commit any one of them, morally perfect, vaccinated against all wickedness."

"I will tell you a story about the first time I stole a water-melon. That is, I think it was the first time. Anyhow, it was right along there, somewhere. I stole that melon out of a cart while the farmer was attending another customer. 'Stole' is a harsh term. I will modify it and say that I withdrew the melon. I carried it to a secluded bower and broke it open—and it was green! It was the greenest water-melon that was raised in the valley that year. The minute I saw that water-melon was green I was sorry."

"I began to reflect. Now reflection is the beginning of reform. If you don't reflect when you have committed a crime—why, that crime is no use to you at all. I said to myself, what ought a boy to do who has stolen a green water-melon? What would George Washington do? George Washington, father of his country, couldn't tell a lie. He was the only American who couldn't. What would he do? Why, there was only one right and high and noble thing for a boy to do who had stolen a water-melon of that character. He must make restitution. I must restore the melon to its rightful owner."

"And I said, 'I will do it!' The moment I made that good resolution I felt the noble exaltation which comes after you have done wrong and you determine to do right. I rose up spiritually strengthened and refreshed, and I carried that water melon back—what was left of it—I restored it to the farmer, and—made him give me a ripe one instead."

Having delivered himself, amid screams of laughter, of his shining example, Mr. Clemens returned to his morals.

"It is, he said, 'this constant impact of crime upon crime, this stacking up of iniquity after iniquity, and thus protecting yourself against the commission of those crimes in future—it is this which builds up your moral edifice and completes it. You cannot become morally perfect by stealing one water melon, nor by stealing a thousand. It has been tried. But every little helps.'"

And so Mark Twain concluded with the hope that the Vagabonds would grow in practical morality until they died—and might that be a long time hence.

An administration of justice which moves in secret and which publishes no results, can never command public confidence, nor does it deserve any. The public have the right to mistrust what they are not allowed to see.—*Montevideo Times*.

## NEW TIME TABLE

## BARCAS

From Capital		From Niteroy	
Mooring	Afternoon	Morning	Afternoon
4.30	12.30*	4.30	12.15*
5.00	1.00*	5.00	12.45*
5.40	1.30*	5.10	1.15*
6.20	2.00*	5.35	1.45*
7.00	2.20*	6.40	2.15
7.20	3.00*	7.05	2.40
7.45	3.20*	7.30	3.10
8.10	3.40*	7.55	3.35
8.35	4.05*	8.20	4.00
9.00	4.30*	8.45	4.20
9.25	4.50*	9.10	4.45
9.50	5.15*	9.35	5.05
10.15	5.40*	10.00	5.30
10.40	6.10*	10.25	6.00
11.00	6.35*	10.50	6.25
11.30	7.10*	11.15	6.50*
12.00	7.35*	11.45	7.20*
	8.10*		8.00*
	8.50*		8.40*
	9.30*		9.20
	10.00*		10.00
	10.40*		10.40*
	11.20*		11.20
	12.00		12.00
	12.40		12.40
	1.20*		1.20*

NOTE: Barcas touching at São Domingos. Bonds meet all Barcas.

**Banks.****LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital..... £ 1,500,000  
 Capital paid up..... " 750,000  
 Reserve fund..... " 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO  
 10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARA,  
 PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO,  
 CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,  
 PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,  
 BUENOS AIRES, ROSARIO DE SANTA FE, AND  
 NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON.  
 Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co., PARIS.  
 Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co.,  
 nachf., HAMBURG.  
 Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.  
 Messrs. Granet Brown & Co., GENOA.

**BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.**

Established in Hamburg on 16th December,  
 1887 by the "Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft"  
 in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Ham-  
 burg," Hamburg.

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.  
(Caixa 108.)Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos  
(Caixa 530.) (Caixa 185.)

Draws on:

Germany..... Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin  
 Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg  
 M. A. von Rothschild, Solme, Frankfurt a M. and corres-  
 pondents.  
 England..... N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London  
 Manchester and Liverpool.  
 District Banking Company Limited,  
 London.  
 Union Bank of London, Limited,  
 London.  
 Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.  
 France..... Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches.  
 Heine & Co., Paris.  
 Comptoir National d'Escompte de  
 Paris, Paris.  
 Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.  
 De Neufville & Co., Paris.  
 Portugal..... Banco Lisboa & Açores and corres-  
 pondents.  
 and any other countries.  
 Opens accounts current.  
 Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.  
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks,  
 shares, etc., and transacts every description of bank-  
 ing business.

Petersen-Theil,  
 Directors.

**THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.**

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital. . . . . £ 1,500,000  
 Realized do . . . . . " 900,000  
 Reserve fund . . . . . " 1,000,000

**BRANCHES:**

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Pará, Santos,  
 S. Paulo, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rosario,  
 Mendoza and Paysandú.

**DRAW'S ON:-**

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.  
 Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.  
 Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.  
 And on all the chief cities of Europe.

Also on:

Brown Brothers & Co.—NEW YORK.  
 First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO;

**THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.**HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORCATE ST.  
LONDON E. C.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000  
 Idem paid up..... " 500,000  
 Reserve fund..... " 320,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1° de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARA, MONTEVIDEO  
BUENOS AIRES and ROSARIO.Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and  
Rio Grande do Sul.

Draws on its Head Office in London:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited,

Messrs. Heine &amp; Co., LONDON.

Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler &amp; Co., PARIS.

and correspondents in Germany.

Messrs. Roesti &amp; Co., HAMBURG.

and correspondents in ITALY.

The Bank of New York, N. B. A., NEW YORK.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and  
transacts every description of banking business.**BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL.**

AUTHORIZED BY

Decree No. 2,432 of 2nd January, 1897.

CAPITAL: Frs. 10,000,000 (Ten million Francs.)

HEAD OFFICE:

9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro:

78, Rua da Quitanda

P. O. B. 38.

Branches at S. Paulo and Santos.

Draws on:

Head Office,  
 Comptoir National d'Escompte de Pa-  
 ris, and agencies.  
 Société Générale pour favoriser le dé-  
 veloppement du commerce et de  
 l'industrie en France, and agencies  
 Heine & Co., Paris.  
 Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.  
 Pellerin Mercet & Co., Paris.  
 Union Bank of London, Limited.  
 London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.  
 Parr's Bank, Limited.  
 Lazard Brothers & Co.  
 J. Henry Schroder & Co.  
 Kleinwort Sons & Co.  
 A. Rüffer & Sons.  
 Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft,  
 Deutsche Bank, Berlin, and branches  
 Dresdner Bank, Dresden, and bran-  
 ches.  
 Schroeder Gebrüder & Co. Hamburg.  
 Conrad Hinrich Donner, Hamburg.  
 Norddeutsche Bank, Hamburg.  
 L. Behrens & Solme, Hamburg.  
 Correspondents in all chief-cities.

GERMANY { J. M. Fernandes Guimarães & Co.  
 and their correspondents.  
 PORTUGAL { Banco Commercial de Lisboa, Lisbon.  
 ITALY { Banca Commerciale Italiana, Genova  
 Milan, Turin.

AND ANY OTHER COUNTRY

Opens accounts current.  
 Pays interest for fixed periods; executes orders for  
 purchases and sales of stocks, shares etc. and trans-  
 acts every description of banking business.

Henri Joly.

Manager.

**Nectandra Amara Pills.**

These wonderful pills, so useful and  
 beneficial in all affections of the stomach  
 and intestines, are obtainable in all places  
 where a post-office exists; the manufactur-  
 er will forward by registered mail and to  
 any given address, if accompanied by  
 money: 1 box for 25,000, 4 dozen boxes for  
 125,000 and One dozen boxes for 205,000.  
 Address: JOAQUIM BUENO DE MI-  
 RANHA, No. 74, Rua de S. Pedro, 1st floor  
 Rio de Janeiro.

**BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL.**

Realized Capital. . Rs. 103,616:400\$000

N. B. This capital to be

reduced to Rs. 100,000:000 in accordance with

the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund . . . Rs. 16,787:304\$006

Profits in suspense . Rs. 10,384:820\$735

on 30th June 1899.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rua da Alfandega.

Agencies at Pará, Maranhão, Ceará, Pernambuco  
Bahia, Victoria, Santos, S. Paulo, Deserto  
Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Pelotas.

Draws on:

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons,  
 London and County Banking Co. Ltd.  
 Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. Ltd.

LONDON.

Messrs. Hottinguer &amp; Co.

Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

Commerz und Diskonto Bank in Hamburg.

Banco de Portugal.

LISBON.

Opens accounts current:

Pays interest on Deposits for fixed periods.

Executes orders for purchases and sales of  
 stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every  
 description of banking business.

**R. C. A. A. ATHLETIC SPORTS.**

We have been requested to announce that  
 all members will have free cards of admission  
 sent them, and that any member not having  
 received them by the 12th inst. is requested to  
 apply to the secretaries, Messrs. Barry and  
 Evers. Any subscriber of 50,000 or more will  
 receive free cards of admission for himself and  
 three friends. The entrance tickets for non-  
 members, costing 25,000 each, can be had from  
 any member of the Committee.

Chair tickets for the Sports can be purchas-  
 ed from Mr. R. Morrissey at 25,000 each. The  
 following gentlemen are members of the  
 Sports Committee:—Messrs. Barry, Elworthy,  
 Evers, N. W. Jackson, T. C. Jackson, G. H.  
 Jones, J. T. Maury, P. C. Morrissey, R. Mor-  
 riss, H. T. Reeves, A. C. E. Skey, E. P. de  
 Saone and F. S. Youle.

The committee desire to express their spe-  
 cial thanks to the following subscribers to the  
 Prize Fund:—Mrs. de Saone, Messrs. Nicolson,  
 Henderson, Campbell, Stuart, Reeves, Shep-  
 pard, Pryor, Elworthy, Keay, de Saone, Youle,  
 H. C. Hime, Pignatelli, Beus, A. E. Hime,  
 Harvey, McNeil, Eiseley, Jackson, Maury,  
 Morrissey, Berg, Santos, Landsberg, E. G.  
 Hime, Reidy, D. Roberts, Pope, Gibbon, Fin-  
 ney, Nicolls, Venz, Ashbrook, de Lisle, Cross,  
 Cox, Brynn, Walter, Pritchard, Broad, Francis,  
 Hargreaves, Purchas, Newlands, Visconde de  
 Tourinho, and Massey.

We are also asked to state that if any other  
 supporters of British sport wish to contribute  
 to the prize fund, they can do so up to the  
 15th inst. the day of the sports.

**R. C. A. A. v. LONDON & BRAZILIAN BANK.**

This match was played at Icarahy on the  
 6th inst. The Bank made a plucky though  
 unsuccessful show against the Association last  
 Sunday, the game resulting in a victory for  
 the latter by 77 runs. They were especially  
 handicapped by the fact that Routh's hand  
 had not yet recovered from the mashing it got  
 in the Rio v. Nietleroy match.

The scores were as follows:—

L. & B. B.  
 1st innings.  
 Mawson, J. B., c. P. Morrissey, b. Willes 10  
 Millions, W., b. Willes 8  
 Pryor, F. S., c. P. Morrissey, b. Tatam 10  
 Routh, J. de S., c. Cox, b. Willes 5  
 Hadden, A. M., c. Robinson, b. Willes 1  
 Barry, P., b. Tatam 0  
 Rolls, O. W., b. Tatam 2  
 Blake, A. G. B., run out 9  
 Bailey, E. F., b. Tatam 2  
 Dalziel, A., c. and b. Tatam 0  
 Cooper, J., not out 6  
 Extras 6

2nd innings.

Mawson, J. B., not out 13  
 Millions, W., did not bat 0  
 Pryor, F. S., do 10  
 Hadden, A. M., did not bat 10  
 Barry, P., c. Robinson, b. Whyte 28  
 Rolls, O. W., c. Cox, b. Wilson 17  
 Blake, A. G. B., c. Robinson, b. Wilson 0  
 Bailey, E. F., did not bat 0  
 Dalziel, A., do 0  
 Cooper, J., do 6  
 Extras 74

R. C. A. A.

J. Whyte, b. Barry 2  
 J. Moraes, l. b. w., b. Mawson 2  
 V. Tatam, b. Barry 39  
 R. Willes, c. Barry, b. Pryor 38  
 A. C. Wilson, not out 16  
 G. W. Nicolls, do 13  
 G. Cox, did not bat 0  
 P. C. Morrissey, do 0  
 A. Breach, do 0  
 J. Crossland, do 0  
 C. Robinson, do 0  
 Extras 12

Innings declared closed. . . 122

—The Lawn Tennis tournament of the Pay-  
 sandu Cricket Club this year has been well  
 arranged and, as far as we can see from the  
 list sent us, the players have been fairly handi-  
 capped. Copies of the list have been sent to  
 all the competitors, and all others who would  
 like copies to follow the games played in the  
 tournament can get them from Messrs. C.  
 Henderson, H. J. Reeves, or Crasley & Co.,  
 for the small sum of 500 reis. The competitors  
 gain certain privileges with regard to the fu-  
 ture use of the courts, which they can learn  
 from the ground-keeper.

**SANTOS CRICKET.**

NIGGERS v. WHITES.

The above match was played in Santos on  
 the 30th ulto., and resulted in a victory for the  
 Whites by 71 runs.

Below are the scores:

WHITES.  
 A. L. Tweedie, b. Carré 13  
 H. P. Smith, b. Stewart Smith 25  
 G. Tomlinson, l. b. w., b. Preece 12  
 H. L. Wheatley, ct. Tross, b. Stewart  
 Smith 8  
 C. L. Stock, ct. Hunter, b. Stewart Smith 0  
 J. A. Cross, b. Stewart Smith 10  
 A. Richards, ct. Vieira, b. Stewart Smith 0  
 J. Cadzow, ct. Hunter, b. Tross 7  
 C. H. Pritchard, ct. Born, b. Tross 0  
 A. Lewis, b. Keelman 39  
 B. Standen, ct. Lloyd, b. Rule 15  
 T. H. Evans, b. Keelman 4  
 A. D. Watson, ct. Vieira, b. Preece 1  
 H. J. Jones, not out 4  
 M. E. Harding, b. Keelman 4  
 E. Greene, b. Preece 5  
 Extras 10  
 Total 157

NIGGERS.

A. Keelman, b. Tomlinson 1  
 H. Born, ct. Wheatley, b. Tomlinson 10  
 R. C. Lloyd, ct. Evans, b. Stock 0  
 H. Tross, b. Tomlinson 0  
 W. F. Rule, b. Richards 20  
 A. T. Smith, b. Tomlinson 20  
 A. T. Hunter, b. Stock 4  
 C. G. Vieira, b. Stock 2  
 C. Stewart Smith, b. Stock 0  
 H. L. Wright, b. Harding 2  
 E. A. Carré, run out 1  
 W. Preece, ct. H. P. Smith b. Stock 7  
 F. H. Gepp, not out 20  
 Extras 13  
 Total 86

**FOOTBALL AT S. PAULO.**

S. PAULO ATHLETIC v. INTERNATIONAL

FOOTBALL CLUB.

There return football match between the above  
 club took place on the Athletic Club's ground  
 at Consolação resulting in a win for the Athle-  
 tic Club by 3 goals to 1. For the winners all  
 played a good game, Jeffrey and Edwards  
 especially so, while Brasche in goal, Edwards,  
 Wahnschaffe and Kische did good service for  
 the losers.

Teams:

S. P. A. C. International F. C.  
 Lockley goal C. Brasche goal  
 Haselden R. Vanoren  
 Jeffrey backs W. Holland backs  
 Danlop half C. Holland half  
 Johns half E. W. Ely backs  
 Webster backs E. W. Ely backs  
 Thomson right H. Nobiling right  
 Miller right F. Edwards right  
 Wright centre F. Robottom centre  
 1 Blacklock left O. Kische left  
 C. Smith left J. Villa Real left

**CRICKET.**

—Our local cricketers will be interested to  
 know that the Sportsman has published the  
 batting and bowling averages in England this  
 year up to June 17. The result is that Ranjit  
 Singh heads the batting list, and Mead the  
 bowling. "Ranjit's" record was in 20 innings,  
 twice not out, he made a total of 843 runs.  
 His highest score in one innings was 178, and  
 his average up to the date given 46.83. Mead's  
 record was 534.1 overs with 202 maidens for  
 978 runs. He took 75 wickets and his average  
 was 13.04.

—It is not a battle, and the fate of the  
 empire did not exactly hang by a thread. It  
 was only a cricket match at Leeds between  
 "England" and "Australia," and yet the Daily  
 Mail's reporter describes the scene in the fol-  
 lowing graphic manner. We give only a  
 paragraph, and we say nothing of "Johnny

Briggs being stricken down with epileptic fits through sheer excitement. Says the reporter: "So far as the play was concerned, it was a day of excitement. The spectators were over and over again raised to an intense pitch of enthusiasm. Several people fainted, and in one or two instances strong men were seized with fits and laid out on the greensward in front of the spectators. The cause of the excitement was simply the fact that England was getting the upper hand in the great struggle, that the defeat at Lord's was apparently being avenged, and that the croakers who contended that England could not hope to win a test match were being flouted."

The spectacle of strong men going into fits over a game of cricket, and being laid out on the grass in front of the spectators, has a touch of humor in it which we can't help enjoying—even though it be contrary to all the rules.

#### THE METHODIST CONFERENCE.

The recent annual conference session of the Methodist Church which met in the city of Petropolis, was an occasion of much interest. There was a full attendance of the ministers and a large number of laymen who are members of that church in Brazil.

The presidency of Bishop E. R. Hendrix was greatly appreciated and his addresses were instructive and edifying. He won the hearts of all present on this his first visit to the conference.

All those in attendance enjoyed highly the fraternal address of Rev. Charles Drees, D. D., of Buenos Aires, who bore messages of good will and encouragement from the Methodist body in Argentina and Uruguay.

On the last night of the conference Bishop Hendrix made a short address on the movement in his church to raise \$1,500,000 during this and the next year for the cause of education, to be known as the Twentieth Century Thankoffering. At the close of the address voluntary offerings were made by the congregation, amounting to more than 16,000,000. The session then closed with a general good feeling and ministers and laymen returned to their respective homes to take up the work of another year.

On Sunday last Bishop Hendrix preached at the Methodist church in this city to a very good audience, and in the evening to a large Brazilian audience through the medium of an interpreter. His theme at the English service was that man is a co-worker with God in the improvement of material conditions on this earth and in the development and bettering of society. At the close of the sermon subscriptions for the 20th century educational fund were received, aggregating over 4,000, and at the evening service over 3,000 were subscribed for the same purpose—making over 23,000 thus far received.

It should be added that the money thus subscribed will be expended in the cause of education here in Brazil—an object which must appeal strongly to every thoughtful man. Brazil needs additional and better opportunities for education, and its future in great measure depends upon them. Any further subscriptions for this object may be sent to Mr. R. A. W. Sloan, at No. 8 Rua da Candelaria, or to Rev. H. C. Tucker, at No. 20 Rua da Ajuda.

#### TRAVELLERS AND PACKING FOR BRAZIL.

British Consul Nicolini (Bahia) reports:—So much has already been written on German competition by British consular officers all over the world, that to fully enter into details would merely be a repetition of what has so often been said and suggested; but as regards the superiority of the German commercial traveller to those sent out by British firms there can be no doubt. For five years I was acting German consul at this port, and naturally saw a great deal of these gentlemen. All of them invariably spoke either Portuguese or Spanish admirably, and appeared to adapt themselves to the ways of the natives far better than Englishmen. On the other hand, I have known travellers sent out by British firms who, speaking no language but English, could not make themselves understood, the consequence being that competition with the German travellers was impossible. With reference to packing, I may here mention that a few days ago a British merchant of this city showed me a parcel of dinner knives coming from Sheffield, which, owing to not having been oiled to preserve them from damp before being put up in paper, were completely ruined by rust, and quite unsaleable, the result being a dead loss to the importer, who informed me that this was by no means an unusual instance in British goods, and quite unknown in articles coming from the United States or Germany.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling has sent the following note to the press:

"Will you allow me through your columns to attempt some acknowledgment of the wonderful sympathy, affection, and kindness shown towards me in my recent illness, as well as of the unfailing courtesy that controlled its expression? I am not strong enough to answer letters in detail, so must take this means of thanking, as humbly as sincerely, the countless people of good-will throughout the world who have put me under a debt I can never hope to repay."

#### BARRIERS TO PROGRESS IN BRAZIL.

The London *Financial Times* says: Some fine examples of the self-imposed barriers to Brazilian progress are given in the report of our Consul on the trade of Bahia. For instance, he tells us that a considerable portion of the revenue of the state is derived from duties on exports, and in the appended list we find that such products as coffee, cocoa, cotton, sugar and india-rubber pay from 700 reis to 6 1/2 milreis per kilo (2 1/5 pounds), or, at the present rate of exchange, approximately 6d to 5s 6d. Rubber—the most promising present product of the country—bears the latter impost, while coffee, which has surely enough to contend with without any export tax, pays the former. Another interesting case is presented where an American engineer found a deposit of monazite sand. The find was made several years ago, but only within the past few months has he been able to secure the right of exporting it, after a long and costly negotiation, though he bought the property as a first step. Even with the permission he is none too well off, as he is obliged to pay an export duty of 4 per cent on an arbitrary valuation of £20 per ton.

#### THE CYCLING RECORD.

In our issue of Jun 27, we recorded the fact that Charles Murphy had done a mile in 65 seconds. We expressed our doubts at the time, and gave our reasons, as it seemed impossible that the record made by Betts last year at the Crystal Palace of a mile in 1 min. 35 secs., which was only 2 1/5 of a second less than the record of the previous year, could have been so badly beaten. We have now seen the home papers and find that we were not only mistaken, but that Murphy has since done his mile for a fraction over 57 seconds. The manner in which it was done was a peculiar one. The bicyclist was preceded by one of the fastest locomotives on the Long Island railway and a pine-board track was laid between the rails for two miles. The engine had a wagon behind with a sort of hood projecting overhead on both sides and protecting him from the wind suction of the train. The locomotive went at terrific speed with the cyclist pedalling desperately behind it. He risked his life, for had he swerved off his board or punctured his tyre or met any other mishap, he would have been instantly killed. His machine was geared to 120. *Stantha*, Murphy.

#### THE SALESLADY'S WEDDING.

She was a stylish saleslady, A night watch-gentleman was he. He loved, and asked if she'd agree A clergy-gentleman to see. She murmured "yes!" and grew quite red, But quickly fixed the date to wed. The wedding was a swell affair—No common men or women there. To be "en regle" was her aim, So only gents and ladies came. The cashier-lady of the store, The gentleman who walks the floor, The elevator-gentleman, The scrub-lady—and so it ran. And when arrived the parting time, Cab-gentlemen with two sublime Real lady horses, snowy white, Whirled bride and groom into the night; And e'en the trunks that with them went Were handled by a baggage-gent.

Catholic Standard.

#### Collegio Americano Fluminense.

Persons desiring to matriculate their children wish please communicate with the Directress, Miss LAYONA GLENN, No. 115, Praia de Botafogo, Botafogo.

#### TO LET

Large furnished room to let with board. Fronting the bay. Band passes the door. Convenient for centre. Apply X. L., this office.

#### WANTED FOR AGENCIA BUTTERICK.

Young Girl, speaking Portuguese, to assist in Pattern Department and at Counter and Type-writer. Previous experience unnecessary. Apply personally.—Rua da Quitanda, No. 9.

#### WANTED.

The Agencia Brasileira de THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING Co. Ld. require regular lady translator for Fashion and Needlework Literature from English into Portuguese. By letter to Ely & Sloper, Caixa do Correo 1,286.

#### TO BE LET OR SOLD.

House on the Morro do Cavallao, Jurnhu. Apply to H. A. DE LIMA, 1, Rua da Alfandega.

#### ROOMS TO LET

Two pleasant rooms with board at No. 2 Rua Boa Viagem, S. Domingos, only five minutes from the barca station.

#### SHORTHAND.

Wanted a good short hand clerk. Apply by letter, stating experience and salary required, to "MATERIAL," at this office.

#### PRICE'S

#### ENGLISH PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.

This old established house has comfortable accommodation for families and single gentlemen on moderate terms. Excellent baths. The position is a healthy one and is situated in attractive gardens. Rua Livramento, No. 143.

#### CLOS ST. CHARLES

This mark of Messrs. Hanappier & Co's. Bordeaux wine which is the best table claret on the market, can be obtained at moderate prices at Messrs. CRASHLEY & Co., 36 Rua do Ouvidor, and Mr. C. N. Leibeiro 23 Rua da Candelaria.

#### TO LET

Nice rooms at No. 93, Rua Barão de Guaratuba, with or without pension; near to the sea shore, possesses shower baths, and all comforts and cleanliness. Entrance through the Rua do Russell, Ladeira da Gloria, 15 1/2 minutes.

For particulars apply to No. 40, Rua Sete de Setembro 3-4

#### TWO GAS ENGINES

One of 2 horse-power and the other of 6-horse power, both used, and both of the Korting system, will be sold cheap for cash.

Inquire at this office.

#### Hotels.

#### ALPINE HOUSE HOTEL

#### RUA DO AQUEDUCTO, 65

On the line of Sylvestre tramway, Santa Theresa, to be reached in 30 minutes from town.

This house is highly recommended for its excellent position and most beautiful view of the far ocean, city and islands, being situated on the very summit of Santa Theresa hill, and entirely out of reach of fever and malaria. It is therefore, a most safe place for foreigners, tourists and new arrivals.

The hotel is surrounded by beautiful parks, walks, and a large forest.

The restaurant and kitchen are first class.

THE PROPRIETOR,

VIUVA SUZANA MENTGES

#### Hotel dos Estrangeiros

#### PRAGA FERREIRA VIANNA

(Cuttoff)

Telephone No. 5,008

This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the cleaned bench of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large, comfortable rooms newly and well furnished, good shower and warm baths, disinfectants in the walls, closets, drinking water filtered by the Fasteur system, good table-service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital.

Possesses also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table-service for banquets.

Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

#### FREITAS HOTEL

#### 120, Rua do Riachuelo

Mr. J. P. FREITAS, proprietor of the old and well known Freitas Hotel, desires to advise his friends and former customers that he has reopened that hotel at No. 120 RUA DO RIACHUELO in a large and most attractive edifice acquired for this special purpose.

The new establishment is situated in one of the most attractive and healthy localities in the city, on a broad and quiet street, with tram for all central points of the city passing the door. It has a large and beautiful laid out pleasure garden, particularly suitable for ladies and children, and well-mounted bath-rooms provided with hot and cold water.

The Hotel is specially adapted for families, for whose comfort and convenience nothing will be found lacking. It contains a large drawing-room, and its dining-room opens on verandahs overlooking the garden.

Special attention will be given to orders by mail and telegraph.

#### VILLA HUMAYTÁ.

(FORMERLY ALLEN'S HOTEL.)

#### No. 8, RUA HUMAYTÁ

Furnished or unfurnished apartments with or without board, in this well known establishment, which has been thoroughly improved under new management. Shower and swimming baths, good attendance and cooking; wines of the best quality price moderate.

#### THERESOPOLIS

#### GRANDE HOTEL THERESOPOLIS

SITUATED AT THE ALTO DO THERESOPOLIS

CLIMATE VERY HEALTHY

GEORGES SCHNEIDER has the honor of advising his friends and patrons that he has taken charge of the management of the Hotel Theresopolis, where he expects to merit the continuation of the kind patronage heretofore extended to him, and offering all possible comforts to convalescents and summer guests.

The Hotel furnishes transportation to the foot of the *zerra* and vice-versa.

References may be obtained at:

Messrs. Netto, Bastos & Co., No. 12, Rua de S. Bento,

"Monteiro Jr. & Co., " 35, " Vis. Imbiana,

" Soares & Niemeyer, " 6, " da Alfandega.

Mr. Bernardino da S. Carvalho, No. 1, Rua Fresca.

Telegr. Address:—Georges, Theresopolis.

#### Grande Hotel Metropole

#### 131, RUA DAS LARANJEIRAS, 131

This popular Hotel has been completely and thoroughly restored and has been provided with sanitary improvements of every description, including a hygienic system of sewerage, flushing tanks, and ventilating pipes.

The apartments have been repainted and repapered throughout and are luxuriously furnished. The dining room has also been refurnished, and no expense has been spared to make this

The most comfortable Hotel

in the city. The baths have likewise been improved.

As before, particular pains will be taken to provide the guests of this Hotel with a first-class table, and with the best of service and attention. The electric train passes the door every few minutes, making it the most convenient as well as the pleasantest Hotel in Rio de Janeiro.

As supplied to  
Her Majesty the  
Queen of England.

## CEREBOS TABLE SALT

Adds Strength to the Food.  
Renews Nerve and Energy.  
Makes Children Thrive.

AGENTS—  
CRASHLEY & Co.,  
Rua do Ouvidor,  
RIO DE JANEIRO.

Read the following unsolicited testimony of

## TROPICAL

## DUNLOP TYRES

Mr. C. C. Gnapp (formerly of Bedford, and now in charge of Messrs. Walker's Cycle Works Department, Ceylon) writing to "Wheeling" says:—

"The cushion tyre was predominant until 1896, but since the virtues of the Dunlop Tropical tyres were proven it is quite something out of the ordinary to see a machine fitted with any other tyre. I must say that Dunlops seem to have gone to a very great deal of trouble to produce a tyre that will so satisfactorily withstand the effects of the damp and heat in the tropics, and the public here appreciate them by seeing that they get them."

PRONOUNCED A BOON AND A BLESSING TO CYCLISTS IN HOT COUNTRIES.

See that they bear this trade mark

without which none are genuine.

Write for full particulars to—

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRES CO., LTD.,

Alma Street, Coventry, England.



Note the Trade-mark.



## TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

## United States.

JULY 31.—The «World» says that President McKinley has finished his message to congress in which he proposes the independence of Cuba. (This means, of course, that Cuba is to get home rule.)

The government is considering the question of the bad quality of coal supplied in Montevideo to the cruiser «Newark», which caused damage to the ship on her voyage to Valparaíso.

The Tagalos tried to retake Calamba, but were easily beaten off. The American loss was one man killed and seven wounded. The Tagalos suffered heavily.

The Italian attaché in Washington has gone to New Orleans to enquire into the recent lynching of six Italians in Tallulah.

Yellow fever has broken out in the military hospital at Hampton, Va. There have been 34 cases, some of them fatal.

Admiral Dewey has formally denied statements made by a Trieste correspondent that he had ever said there was a probability of the next war being between the United States and Germany.

AUG. 1.—Admiral Dewey left Trieste to-day on his homeward voyage to the United States. Before going he laughed at the idea that the next war would be with Germany, which was attributed to him by the New York Herald. That paper persists, however, in saying that its correspondent's report was correct.

In the military hospital at Hampton there have been 7 deaths from yellow fever up to the present.

AUG. 2.—Telegrams from Cuba say that the idea of definite annexation of the island to the United States is gaining ground among the conservatives there.

In the course of yesterday there were four more deaths from yellow fever in the military hospital at Hampton. There were also 36 cases reported from the neighboring town of Pheobus.

The American gunboat «Machias» arrived yesterday at San Domingo to protect American interests.

AUG. 3.—Violent storms have caused the deaths of 17 persons in Florida and great damage to the country there.

News has been received from Port-au-Prince that two of the assassins who murdered President Henreaux of the republic of San Domingo last week have had a summary trial and were shot. A large number of people have been arrested on suspicion of being accomplices in the crime.

## Spain.

JULY 31.—The government has now decided to order a new trial of the anarchists imprisoned in Montjuich. (It will be remembered that these men were condemned for throwing bombs at a procession in June, 1896.)

The Cortes are not yet closed, and Sr. Silvela has not yet gone to San Sebastian, as previously announced, to obtain the signature of the Queen-regent to the decree of prorogation.

The supreme tribunal of war has now commenced its enquiry into the circumstances connected with the military surrender of Santiago de Cuba.

The agitation against the new taxes still continues. The industrial and commercial league of Barcelona has formally refused to pay them.

AUG. 1.—The producers league has counselled the people to pay the new taxes until such time as the government has found a means of tilting over the crisis.

The supreme council of war is still sitting in judgment on the capitulation of Santiago de Cuba. General Pareja justified the capitulation and praised the heroism of the Spanish soldiers. General Toral, who was in command at the time, said he was not in communication with Marshal Blanco, but was under his orders. Marshal Blanco said that he had never been a consenting party to the surrender of Santiago. (He was in Havana at the time. Toral was in Santiago.)

AUG. 2.—The premier, Sr. Silvela, in the course of a speech to-day expressed his confidence in the prompt regeneration of the finances of the country, and at the same time condemned the revolutionary attitude of General Weyler and his partisans.

General Toral delivered his defence of the surrender of Santiago in person before the council of war. He claimed that he was under the orders of Marshal Blanco, who turned a deaf ear to all the representations made to him and contented himself with opposing the capitulation. Toral's advocate then formally asked for the acquittal of his client. The decision has not yet been given.

The heat throughout Spain has been altogether abnormal during the past week, and has caused a large increase in sickness. In Seville the thermometer is reported to be 48 degrees centigrade in the shade.

AUG. 3.—The supreme council of war has reserved its decision on the capitulation of Santiago de Cuba.

The question of the destruction of the Spanish fleet at Cavite will be under the consideration of the court about the end of this month, as the surrender of Manila is to take precedence of it on the 20th inst.

The Impartial of Madrid in an important article published to-day says that no weight is to be attached to the utterances of the Archbishop of Seville or of General Weyler, as they have already been rejected by the public opinion of the country.

AUG. 4.—General Weyler left Madrid to-night for Barcelona. He was accompanied to the railway station by a number of generals and officers of all ranks, who gave him an ovation before the train left.

Marshal Lopes Dominguez, General Weyler, and Sr. Romero Robledo have arrived at an agreement as to their extra-parliamentary programme.

During the parliamentary recess, the government hope to come to terms with the bondholders with a view to the amortization of the foreign debt.

## Great Britain.

JULY 31.—Parliament was prorogued to-day until the 9th August.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has declared the use of incense in churches to be illegal.

The Catholics and Jews are to enjoy the same electoral privileges as the protestant outlanders. (The enterprising journalist who sent that interesting message round the world was a Boer in any spelling.)

Pekin telegrams say that there is no truth in the report that there are negotiations going on between China and Japan for an alliance.

The bubonic plague in Poonah has already claimed 37 deaths up to date.

AUG. 1.—Russia is said to be making large outlays on the fortifications of Port Arthur.

The total sum said to have been expended up to the present is 11 millions of roubles. (In English money this represents about £1,170,000.)

Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador at Washington, has been raised to the peerage. His name was on the list of birthday honors this year, but owing to his presence at the Hague conference the grant of a peerage was deferred.

AUG. 2.—The Morning Post says that the United States has purchased from Chili the large island of Wellington on the west coast of Patagonia, for the purpose of making a coal station there. The length of the island is about 100 miles. The purchase price was not stated.

Mr. William Waldorf Astor, the American millionaire, proprietor of the Pall Mall Gazette, has taken out naturalisation papers as a British subject.

The London papers all have sympathetic references to the death of Sir J. D. Edgar, speaker of the Canadian house of commons, which took place in Ottawa yesterday.

AUG. 3.—Telegrams from Apia, the capital of Samoa, report the news of the serious illness of King Mafafu, and say there is an idea of forming a republic under the protection of the interested powers and also a small party in favor of annexation to the United States.

AUG. 4.—Telegrams from Mauritius announce the increase of the bubonic plague in that island.

Esterhazy to-day received a summons to give evidence before the court-martial at Rennes, and also a safe conduct from the French government. It is said that Esterhazy will take advantage of the safe conduct as he cannot go to France without being made prisoner because of a charge of fraud brought against him by his cousin, Christian Esterhazy.

## France.

JULY 31.—President Loubet received the Brazilian minister, Dr. Fiza e Almeida, in special audience to-day, on the occasion of his leaving for a short vacation. The President congratulated the minister on the political and financial improvement of Brazil in the war years.

During the tumults provoked by the anti-Dreyfusards in Rennes yesterday, the police charged the crowd, and seven people were injured. In the course of the conflict M. Paul Déroulède was attacked and injured by the partisans of Dreyfus.

M. Albert Mérier, the well-known sportsman and proprietor of the renowned chocolate-Ménier, died this morning.

The trial of Col. Du Paty de Clam has taken place before the military tribunal, but General Brugère, the military governor of Paris, has not yet given his verdict as to whether the prisoner is to be set at liberty or not.

King George of Greece has arrived at Aix-les-Bains.

AUG. 1.—Col. du Paty de Clam, who has been in prison since the 1st June in connection with the Dreyfus case, was liberated yesterday.

M. Delcassé, the minister for foreign affairs, is to leave to-morrow for St. Petersburg to return the visit of Count Mouravieff, the Russian foreign minister.

President Loubet has gone to Rambouillet with his family to spend the whole of the month of August.

AUG. 2.—The visit of M. Delcassé to Russia continues to be a fruitful source of comment in political circles.

Almost all the important witnesses in the Dreyfus case have arrived in Rennes. The prison and court-house are rigorously guarded.

M. Labori and Mr. Demange, the advocates of Dreyfus, have asked to have their depositions taken of all the people mentioned by ex-judge Quesnay de Beaurepaire.

AUG. 3.—One of the anti-Dreyfusard papers in Paris has reproduced the declarations made some time ago by General Mercier when minister of war, in which he stated that he was absolutely sure that Dreyfus was guilty of treason, and that he could prove the fact. The general has been summoned to give evidence before the court-martial at Rennes.

The precarious state of his health will not permit M. Scheurer-Kestner to give evidence in the Dreyfus case.

In the department of the eastern Pyrenees there have been tremendous gales accompanied by hail which have caused enormous damage to the country.

AUG. 4.—A St. Petersburg telegram published in Paris says that the Czar has written saying that he is quite satisfied with the result of the peace conference.

The council of war at Rennes has decided to hold its sitting in one of the halls of the local lycéum.

M. Delcassé has arrived in St. Petersburg and has visited Count Mouravieff. The Russian press attaches great importance to the journey.

The greatest precautions are being taken to guard against any interference with Dreyfus on the way to the trial and back each day. All the streets through which he must pass will be rigorously closed to the public and held by troops.

## COFFEE NOTES

—The coffee crop this year, in the municipality of Campinas, São Paulo, is estimated at 1,350,000 arrobas.

—The coffee crop of the municipal district of Santa Cruz, S. Paulo, is said to be unusually large this year. It is estimated at 150,000 arrobas.

—A telegram of the 2nd inst. from S. Paulo says that several plantations in the municipal district of Araraquara gathered coffee and growing crops have been seized by the creditors.

—The proprietor of the «Ignatien» coffee plantation, of São Paulo, Sr. Joaquim Ribeiro de Barros, had his coffee-cleaning establishment burned down week before last, and says that it was done out of revenge by some colonists whom he had dismissed. He says there were anarchists among them. The police have taken steps to investigate the matter.

—The following number of bags of coffee has been shipped in the last five years over three of the railways in S. Paulo:

	Paulista	Mogiana	Sorocabana
1894....	1,402,323	1,175,297	313,316
1895....	1,397,063	1,408,556	406,883
1896....	1,765,743	1,872,759	317,700
1897....	2,312,968	2,209,274	749,550
1898....	2,090,712	2,101,454	757,766

—Our private advices in regard to the coffee crops in São Paulo are to the effect that this year's crop will be a very large one, and that the prospects are good for another large crop next year. The frosts in June did no harm at all, and the trees are in splendid condition. The circumstance that a very large percentage of the trees are young and the soil exceptionally rich, renders it probable that the São Paulo crop is not likely to be diminished for some time to come.

—A correspondent of the *Commercio de São Paulo* (of 1st August) says that in some municipalities in the western part of São Paulo the planters are secretly organizing to prevent the foreclosure and sale of their properties because of the low prices which have been realized at auction sales lately. They propose to prevent the lawyers from taking action in such cases, and threaten violence. Of course, the mortgage banks and foreign syndicates will take note of this and will advance money where the security is less dangerous in character.

—The attitude of the English press toward Miss Olive Schreiner, the talented author of «Life on an African Farm», is anything but dignified. There are generally two sides to every question, and because Miss Schreiner took the side of President Kruger, affords no reason why she should be subjected to contemptuous criticism. A comparison of the proposals made by President Kruger—of whose administrative methods and intolerant religious beliefs we have no great admiration—with the naturalization laws of Great Britain, show that the latter country has no real cause of complaint. The pressure brought to bear upon the Boers, through threats of war, unquestionably covers more than the alleged wrongs of the outlanders in the matter of citizenship. There are many people in British South Africa who feel this and who felt obliged to protest against the threats of war on such pretexts, and among these was Miss Schreiner. In response, she is falsely called a Dutch woman—as though her origin has anything to do with the matter—sneers at her as openly expressed, and she is even charged with being hysterical. There is very little manliness in such attacks upon a woman, and there is even less judgment in such a retort. Either she is right, or she is wrong. If the latter, then it ought to be sufficient to state the proofs. Miss Schreiner is as much an Englishwoman, for she was born under the British flag, as, let us say, Disraeli was an Englishman. She is of German descent (not Dutch), but that does not put her out of court. Her brother is prominent in Cape Colony politics, and he takes much the same view of the question that she does. We are compelled to believe that there is too much reason in her protests, or the London press would not have lost its dignity and resorted to abuse.

## BUSINESS NOTES

—The town of Jahú, São Paulo, recently asked for proposals for electric light and power, but up to last advices no tender has been made.

—The new brewery in Petropolis is said to be rapidly approaching completion. Its product will be prepared with the most approved modern appliances, and will greatly increase the supply. Beer ought to be cheaper, with so many large breweries in operation.

—The prefect of S. Paulo has issued an order prohibiting the transit of vehicles in ruas 15 de Novembro, Col. Moreira Cesar and Marechal Floriano Peixoto after 10 o'clock in the morning, except those carrying baggage from the city to the railway stations, and vice-versa. This order went into effect on the 7th inst.

—A contract has been signed with Mrs. Henry Dean and João Candido de Medeiros for the electric lighting of the town of S. João da Boa Vista, São Paulo, the contractors agreeing to have the plant ready for use within twelve months. The municipality agrees to pay 18,000\$ a year for 250 lamps, not including public edifices, jail, schools, hospital, etc.

—A Sucre telegram of the 5th says that the Bolivian merchants of Santo Antonio, on the Rio Madeira, are complaining of the obstacles placed in their way by the Brazilian authorities, who are interfering with the transit of their merchandise. We can readily understand that these complaints are true, because of the violent action of the Pará and Amazonas officials toward the Bolivian products of the Rio Acre.

—It is pleasing to note that a bill authorizing the executive to make the necessary expenditures for the reception and entertainment of our distinguished visitors is slowly making its way through congress. But the expenditures are going on gayly without waiting for the permission, and congress will have the satisfaction of knowing that the money will be spent whether it votes a blank appropriation, or not.

—A planter writes from Lage de Muriaé that he recently shipped to Rio de Janeiro 70 bags of Indian corn, which were sold at 7500 per bag. The expenses were as follows:—freight, 1500 per bag; duty, 100 reis; weighing, 40 reis; commission, 354 reis; other expenses, 408 reis; total 25302 per bag. He estimates the cost of growing the corn at 55170 per bag. Consequently his net loss on every bag was 272 reis. The estimate on the cost seems very high. Is it not possible for planters to produce Indian corn more cheaply than five mil reis (say 83 cents) a bag?

—We see by our French and Belgian exchanges that the Rio Gas Co. held the annual general meeting of shareholders at Brussels on the 3rd July, but no detailed account of the meeting has yet come to hand. *Le Brasil* says that it was announced at the meeting that the President of Brazil had signed the new contract giving the company the gas lighting of the city until the year 1945. The company is also to have the monopoly of electric lighting here for the next 15 years, and a further concession until the year 1945 without monopoly.

—According to the *Gazeta de Notícias* of the 3rd inst., the government intends to send to the United States for the printing of postage stamps because the director of the mint has advised him that with the enormous increase in the printing of revenue stamps that establishment is unable to complete the orders for postage stamps quickly and with the perfection required. This may account for much of the negligent work done lately. But then, what are we to think of the revenue stamp printing? If our one-cent coins are made abroad and our postage stamps are printed abroad also, then the mint will be almost solely occupied with the revenue stamps, and we shall partly be able to estimate what the net results of these petty taxes are.

—The area of the municipal district of S. Carlos do Pinhal, in the state of S. Paulo, according to the agricultural club of that district, is 53,600 alqueires, equivalent to about 320,000 acres. The rural population is estimated at 40,000. The number of coffee trees is 27,200,000; the number of manioc trees 27,000; the number of domestic animals 11,464. The value of the rural property is estimated at the following sums:—land, 1,040,000\$; coffee trees, 60,455,000\$; stock, 1,706,000\$; sundry improvements, 10,571,000\$. Total, 73,773,000\$. The last crops were as follows:—Coffee, 1,200,000 arrobas; Indian corn, 22,000 bushels; rice, 5,000 bags; beans, 14,000 bushels. The value of these crops is estimated at 10,260,000\$. The district imports every year merchandise valued at 4,000,000\$, including 22,000 arrobas of toucinho (salt pork) and lard. There is probably a mistake in the valuation of the coffee trees, which seems to us much too large.

An amusing result of the new American tariff was told the other day by a missionary who recently returned from Patagonia, bringing with him a collection of Patagonian skulls. The custom house officers at New York opened the chest, inspected the contents, and informed the owner that the consignment must be classed as animal bones, and taxed at so much the pound. The missionary was indignant; and eventually the officials agreed to reconsider the question. When the way-bill had been revised, it appeared in the following form: «Chest of native skulls. Personal effects already worn.» It is needless to say a world-emper is just aching to fall into the hands of men who can devise and execute such a Chinese-wall tariff.

# THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOURÉUX, Editor and Proprietor

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RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 8th, 1899.

THE imposition of a duty on coffee in the United States is a question which certainly has two sides, and it will be extremely unwise to ignore the reasons which counsel such a step. To speak of it as an act of hostility or ill-will, is certainly a mistake, for no one familiar with the events of the last ten years can accuse the United States of even the slightest unfriendliness. We certainly appreciate the difficulties under which the Brazilian coffee planters are now struggling, and we fully sympathize with every effort to improve their position, but at the same time it must be admitted that the responsibility for that position rests wholly with them, and the remedies for it must be of their own devising. They have made the mistake of increasing their production too rapidly, and they have overburdened themselves with export duties and other taxes. Natural, then, they can not consistently appeal to other nations for assistance until they remedy these adverse conditions at home. They can abolish these export duties and transit taxes, reduce costs of transportation and do away with many intermediate expenses in marketing their product. This done, if the price still continues too low, then they must decrease production. Other nations have had similar crises to meet, and the agriculturists of the United States have had a bitter experience of low prices more than once. At one time it was said that the price of cotton would not cover the cost of production, and more than once this has been said of the price of wheat. But they have economized and decreased the costs of production, and then waited for better times. As for the proposed duty on coffee, other nations impose it and we see no reason why the United States should not do the same. Great Britain collects 2d. a pound, and France also collects a heavy duty. As an American we believe that a duty should be placed on coffee, as it would yield a large revenue and permit a reduction in the duties on woollens, lumber, foods, etc. This, of course, means a tariff for revenue and not for protection, which we believe to be the better policy for a nation to adopt. The reciprocity feature of the controversy is one which likewise has two sides. It is believed by many that reciprocity will prove to be the stepping stone to free trade, and for this reason many free traders are not opposing the celebration of such treaties, although it is now used by protectionists for the salvation of their own cause. Whether the argument is correct or not, the fact remains that the argument is sound that a privilege granted may justly call for a privilege in return. The United States has for many years admitted Brazilian coffee free of duty. Rnber also enjoyed the same favor, and for some years sugar and hides were on the free list. Now that American manufacturers are demanding a foreign market for their surplus production, the government finds itself compelled to ask for compensating favors in return for these privileges. If

they are not granted, then the privileges will be withdrawn. It is a business transaction pure and simple, and it must be treated as such. Brazil is now seeking to arrange commercial conventions with France and other countries in order to secure reductions in import taxes on coffee, and she can not consistently refuse to treat with the United States on the same subject. That her internal affairs are in disorder and her finances disorganized, is her own business. Foreign sympathy for her own misgovernment and extravagance can not be asked, for it is a domestic difficulty which concerns no one but the taxpayer and the foreign bondholder. In her relations with other nations, Brazil must put her own faults and obligations behind her, and meet them on common ground. If reciprocity offers no advantages to Brazil, then let it be declined. If the United States feels that coffee should pay an import duty then let it be imposed. The burden may rest here to-day, and there to-morrow, but in good time it will find its natural place just as was the case before the "free-breakfast-table" blunder of 1872 put it on the free list and made a present of the revenue then collected to the Brazilian planter.

THE *Commercio de S. Paulo* says that the purpose of the government—if the current report is correct—to impose a tax on Brazilian citizens who absent themselves from the republic, "is illegal and absurd." It is even worse, we might add, for it is insanity. The tax naturally could not justly be imposed on those who go abroad for business, or for purposes of study and travel. Hence, the law must assume the right to decide just how long one may remain abroad for any of these purposes. And if the law can do this, then it can interfere in the citizen's privileges of residence and travel at home and with all other matters of a purely personal character. Carlos Gomes, who resided in Italy for so many years, would have incurred the tax. And the business men who are living abroad in the management of their affairs, will also find themselves under the ban. Such a tax would not only be unjust and illegal, but it would be disastrous for the country.

We rise to a point of order—and in defence of the *Jornal do Commercio*. It is no more than fair to say that the director of that paper has not sought our intervention, but we are not influenced by a trifle like that. The case is this. On the 2nd inst., the chamber of deputies passed a resolution that the author of a certain article in the *Jornal do Commercio* should be prosecuted. It was considered offensive, not to public decorum nor against the country, but to the dignity of that particular body. Now, we claim, and Senator Ruy Barbosa will correct us if we are wrong, that the immunities which congress enjoys from legal prosecution also exclude it from initiating prosecutions against others. If a man can not be compelled to appear before a court in the character of defendant, then he should not be allowed to appear there as a plaintiff. Otherwise his relation to the law and to his fellow citizens would be grossly unequal. Then, too, senators and representatives are selected and employed by the people to perform a certain service. Their position is a subordinate one. If one of their employers is not satisfied, he has the right to complain. To protect the employed against complaint is a reversal of law and common-sense.

"Qui s'excuse s'accuse." We were startled last week on glancing at an article which appeared in our heaviest local contemporary, by the strange preliminary statement that the said article was neither an "official" nor a "semi-official" one, and that the writer could see as far into a brick wall as anyone else. We wanted to see what the phenomenon would be like, don't you know. We read it once—and failed to catch the drift. We read it a second time and got hopelessly mixed up in the most maddening manner. We had another shot at it with a wet towel around the editorial brow, and then gave the whole thing up. We began to see where the brick wall was. The subject was the "Duty on Coffee in the United States." The writer had argued right and argued left and also argued round about him. He had garbled his twaddle with bilious spleen against the United States and pointed his periods with ponderous and pointless jokes, while giving a general hint to the minister of finance that he "would never desert Mr. Micawber." That is all we could make out of it. We gave the article to our deadliest enemy in the hope of getting even with him. He told us that if it did not counsel a tariff war between Brazil and the United States, together with the extinction of the majority of the coffee planters in Brazil to improve the finances of a country rightly struggling to be free from national bankruptcy, then he must be suffering from exerting of the brain. We told him we agreed, he wept on our shoulder, and—we are reconciled. We now understand why the article was neither "official" nor "semi-official." There is hope for Brazil, when its President and ministers

refuse to endorse every blithering nonsense in either official or semi-official organs.

## LEGISLATIVE NOTES

JULY 31.—*Senate*.—Senators Pires Ferreira and Cruz discussed political affairs in Plenary. The senate rejected the proposed appropriation of 60,000\$ for celebrating the 4th centenary of the discovery of Brazil. —*Chamber of Deputies*.—The following special and deficiency appropriations were voted in 2nd discussion:—13,162,961\$027 for the Central Railway; \$6,442.66 for paying the Brooks Locomotive Works; £5,507.125 for paying the Western and Brazilian Telegraph Co.; 1,266,588\$ for the war department.

AUG. 1.—*Senate*.—Senator Aquilino do Amaral spoke on political affairs in Matto Grosso. Senator Ruy Barbosa opposed the bill for the repression of crime and offered a motion, which was adopted by the senate, for postponing the discussion for eight days. —*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy João de Siqueira, in a speech on the special appropriation for the Central Railway, proposed that the ex-director of that road, Dr. Passos, should be prosecuted.

AUG. 2.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Luiz Adolpho protested against the appointment of a deputy for Matto Grosso on the committee for receiving President Roa. A state that is virtually excluded from the Brazilian federation cannot, he asserted, appropriately take part through one of its representatives, in the ceremony of welcoming the head of a foreign government. The chamber voted a resolution for prosecuting the author of an article published in the *Jornal do Commercio* of the 26th ult. Deputy Galeão Carvalho censured the conduct of the government in the Matto Grosso question.

AUG. 3.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The chamber discussed political affairs in Rio Grande do Norte and Matto Grosso. Dr. Rangel Pestana was declared duly elected deputy for the 5th district of the state of Rio de Janeiro.

AUG. 4.—*Senate*.—The senate voted in 2nd discussion the following special and deficiency appropriations:—for the department of interior and justice, 21,250\$; for the same department, 80,355\$637; for the war department, 848,175\$055. It also voted in 2nd discussion the bill exempting national banks from the deposit required from banks dealing in exchange. —*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Francisco Gurgel spoke on political affairs in Rio Grande do Norte, and Deputy Eusebio Martins on affairs in Matto Grosso. Deputy Pinto da Rocha introduced a bill for re-establishing the custom-house at Porto Alegre. Deputy Martins Junior presented a petition from a match factory at Pernambuco for the purchase of revenue stamps on credit. The bill empowering the government to make the necessary appropriations for meeting the expense of receiving the President of Argentina was voted in 2nd discussion.

AUG. 5.—*Senate*.—The senate voted in 3rd discussion the appropriations voted on the previous day in 2nd discussion, and the sum of 7,500\$ for paying the widow of Matthew Lowrie. Senator Antonio Azeredo spoke on political affairs in Matto Grosso.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The dinner that was to be given to Deputy Glycerio at Rio Claro, S. Paulo, has been indefinitely postponed.

—A telegram from Curitiba says that the state government of Paraná is preparing to carry the coming elections by force and fraud.

—The editor of the *Chypabé* telegraphed from the city of the same name that his journal is not permitted to circulate and that he is threatened with imprisonment.

—On the 2nd inst., a female patient in the Misericórdia hospital gave birth to a child, which she at once threw out of the window into the paved court below. The fall killed the child.

—At Jatyhy, Goyaz, the sum of 96,000\$ in counterfeit notes was recently burned to prevent their going into circulation. At Rio Verde, in the same state, various counterfeits have been discovered.

—Frequent and bitter complaints are made in São Paulo in regard to the bad police service of that city. Robberies, burglaries and assaults are of almost daily occurrence and the police afford no protection whatever.

—The Ceará republicans were holding meetings last week to protest against the eulogies which a half dozen monarchists published on the 29th inst. in honor of Princess Isabel. It is strange how timid the republicans have become.

—The administration of the São Paulo post-office has become so bad that even at the general postoffice its bad management is given as an excuse for the non-delivery of mails. Why not suspend the director of that office, then, and appoint a better man?

—Renewed complaints of violence are coming in from the state of Matto Grosso, where armed bands are scouring the towns and country in search of the supporters of Senator Ponce. It is a curious idea they have of republican government, to say the least!

—A letter published in the *Jornal do Brasil* says that the partido republicano in S. Paulo will be reorganized and that ex-President Prudente de Moraes will be made president of the executive committee. He adds that the party will favor the revision of the federal constitution.

—Complaints against the commander and garrison of Fort Floriano Peixoto continue to be made. It is stated that several persons have been barbarously assaulted, others have been forced to remove from Jurujuba and that in some instances merchants have had to close their establishments.

—Some days ago an Italian resident of Araguary, Minas Geraes, was made so glad by the coming of a compatriot that he went out and fired off some rockets, according to the good old Brazilian custom. And then the police came down upon him and arrested him for an infraction of the law!

—We are glad to note that Alderman João Bnevo, of the S. Paulo municipal council proposes to introduce a measure restoring the primitive names to streets which have lost their identity through changes of names. The custom of changing the names of streets and public squares is a pernicious one and should be prohibited.

—An Italian, called Gineseppe, employed on the plantation of Sr. Francisco Pinto, near Banliarão, S. Paulo, recently died and was sent to the cemetery for burial. The police had the corpse examined and found that the man's skull had been fractured by a heavy blow. A mysterious silence is maintained about the affair and it is not yet known how the man was injured.

—A Portuguese named Bernardo Cunha, residing in São Paulo, had a violent quarrel with his wife some days ago. And then, not only did he turn her out of the house, but the brute actually turned and struck his own child, an infant three months old, so violent a blow that it was instantly killed. He threw the body into a well, but the crime was exposed and the brute is now under arrest.

—It is stated that large numbers of poor people from the interior of Bahia, terrorized by the continued drought in that state, are emigrating to the state of São Paulo, crossing the state of Minas Geraes. Why could not the decaying state of Rio de Janeiro secure some of them for its uncultivated lands? These poor people ought to be located on such lands and helped to become small farmers.

—Burglars entered the residence of Carlos Thorman, in São Paulo, a few days since, and after chloroforming him and his wife, proceeded to carry away everything portable. Thorman came to his senses as they were leaving, but was threatened by one of the thieves. When the man left he called for help, but no police appeared. He then went to the police station, at 330 a. m., but the officials appeared at his residence only at 930 a. m. No wonder the thieves are busy.

## RAILROAD NOTES

—The board of directors of the Sorocabana railway says in its last report that on that road, as well as on other railways in S. Paulo, there was a decrease last year in the number of passengers and quantity of freight carried. It attributes this decrease to the critical situation of the agricultural interests of that state and to the burdensome transit tax which neutralizes the benefits derived from the reduction in rates.

—The São Paulo Railway, Light and Power Co. have petitioned the municipality there for a concession to construct a section of tramway in Ruas Quinze de Novembro and Boa Vista for the purpose of connecting two of their lines. The company proposes to use transfer tickets also, by which for an additional hundred reis a passenger can change to another line and go to any part of the city served by this company.

—The traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway are evidently improving by leaps and bounds. Those for the week ended July 29 amounted to 506,576\$000 as compared with 363,008\$000 in the corresponding week of last year. Exchange, too, is in favor of the company, the week's receipts amounting to £17,150 against £11,013 last year. The aggregate receipts since the 1st January have hitherto compared very unfavorably with last year, but they are now only £13,043 short, having been increased by £6,137 in the week in question.

—The Compagnie Auxiliaire de Chemins de Fer au Brésil held its annual general meeting in Brussels on the 3rd inst. The net receipts of the nine and a half months ended with 1898, amounted to 135,850 francs. Of this sum 6,342 francs were put to the reserve fund, 18,309 francs were carried over, and 111,698 francs provided a dividend of 3 per cent. on the shares for the year. The enterprise is a small one, and in its first working term has had many difficulties to face, amongst them being the unusual floods and the difficulty of getting skilled employés in Rio Grande do Sul. All things considered, we have pleasure in congratulating the company on its success.

—The proposals for the lease of the Paulo Afonso, Bahia ao S. Francisco (extension) and Sul de Pernambuco railways, were opened on the 21st inst. There were no proposals ever from abroad. There were three proposals for the first, six for the second and eight for the third, and one for the three roads together. At first sight the proposal of Engineer Rego Barros seemed most advantageous for the lease of the Paulo Afonso line, that of the state of Bahia for the Bahia ao S. Francisco line, and that of Engineer Rego Barros for the Sul de Pernambuco, while the proposal of Engineer Marcos Lima for all three was considered good. The papers have been referred to the director of the section of railways for detailed examination, after which a decision will be given.

## LOCAL NOTES

—Last month the Mogyana railway carried and delivered 404,527 bags of coffee, or an average of 13,049 per day.

—The Central Bahia Railway has had a terribly bad time during the present year owing to the extraordinary and persistent drought that has scourged the regions through which it runs and from which it draws its traffic. Mr. James Webster and his staff have used every possible means to meet the exigencies of the abnormal situation, and Mr. Joseph Mawson, the local director, has given his best support to their exertions, but still the working expenses have exceeded traffic receipts. We hear that rain has fallen in Bahia itself but whether it has fallen through the interior we are not in a position to say. In January the receipts of the railway were 91,595,270 and the working expenses 97,019,390. The respective returns were 87,848,590 and 108,665,850 in February, 105,707,370 and 105,932,020 in March, and 106,447,530 and 116,653,660 in April. A dead loss of 36,758,070 in four months must be discouraging to the hard working staff, but the shareholders have no cause to fear for the future as the drought cannot be prolonged.

—The receipts and expenses of three of the railway companies in S. Paulo last year were as follows:

## Paulista:

Receipts.....	24,341,985,830
Expenses.....	19,833,368,759
Balance.....	4,508,117,071

## Mogyana:

Receipts.....	15,806,093,589
Expenses.....	10,221,996,318
Balance.....	5,584,097,271

## Sorocabana:

Receipts.....	8,998,496,861
Expenses.....	4,751,438,355
Balance.....	4,247,058,506

## SHIPPING NOTES

—The P. S. N. Co's steamer «Orellana» which arrived in Rio on the 2nd inst. from the River Plate, brought the following passengers:—Messrs. A. G. Ferreira, Manoel Piro, Armando Darlot, George Ireland, Ernest Joly, Albert and Frank Smith, Mrs. Carmen Pero, Mrs. Celenia de Gillingham and three sons.

—The passengers who left Rio on the same day, by the same steamer, were as follows:—For Liverpool: Messrs. F. E. Hime and four sons, Luiz Forget, R. Barton and Antonio O. Gavroche. —For La Pallice: Messrs. Henri Joly and Herbert Vanorden. —For Lisbon: Mr. Adrião A. Bibiano and Mr. J. A. V. de Carvalho and wife.

—The passengers who arrived in Rio on the 2nd inst. from Europe, by the Pacific steamer «Oreana» were the following: Mr. and Mrs. da Fonseca and family, Dr. and Mrs. Gonçalves Cruz and family, Miss Napoly Minsot, Mr. J. R. Sathiam and Mr. Oscar Luis.

—The only first-class passenger who left Rio on the 3rd inst. by the same steamer, was Miss Pereira da Silva for Buenos Aires.

—It is needless to say, perhaps, that the purchase of the island of Santa Catharina by the United States would give that power one of the strongest naval stations on this coast. Besides this it would give exceptional commercial importance to the city of Desterro.

—The unfortunate str. «Niagara» is now a complete wreck, breaking up fast. She is lying on her side on the rocks, with numerous holes in the hull. Owing to the calm weather on Saturday and Sunday, the salvage tugs were able to take out about half her stock of coal, some pieces of machinery, electric light fittings and other moveables. —*Montevideo Times*, July 25.

—The Lamport & Holt liner «Wordsworth» left Rio on the 3rd inst. for Bahia, Pernambuco and New York with the following passengers: Misses Sarah J. Manison and Georgina de Azevedo; Messrs. Squire Sampson, Arthur Levy, Albert Levy de Smith, Neally Levy de Smith, R. G. Latham, Frederick Moore, E. Mesquita, 19 third-class passengers and 8 first-class, and 9 third-class passengers in transit from the River Plate.

—Having been again under repairs, a trial was made of the engines of the ironclad «Aquidaban» on the 5th inst. The machinery was first given a trial with the ship at rest, which resulted satisfactorily. The «Aquidaban» then stemmed slowly down to the harbor entrance, where various evolutions occurred. On the return something went wrong somewhere, and the ironclad could not return to her anchorage, remaining in the lower bay over night.

—The passengers who arrived in Rio on the 28th July from New York, Pernambuco and Bahia, by the Lamport & Holt liner «Wordsworth», were the following: Misses Marie Victorine, Marie Hortense, Marie Mercedes, Marie Lodoiska, Marie Aidan and Marie Mathien de Sion, Messrs. Otto E. Iglick, Abraham L. Jacoby, George Carlo, Frederick Moore, José Augusto Prestes, M. Gomes Teixeira, Emanuel Consone and 5 third-class passengers. There were also 20 first-class and 12 third-class passengers in transit to the River Plate.

—There was a torrential rain at Buenos Aires on the 6th inst.

—«Old Glory» is taking a small part in the official decorations to-day.

—The government has conceded an *exequatur* to Sr. Ulrico Christiansen as United States consular agent at Santos.

—On the 1st inst. the wife of President Campos Salles distributed 500,000 among 50 poor widows—a charity both graceful and generous.

—The *Faiz* of this morning has a poetical welcome to President Roca, in which the alliance of Argentina, Brazil, Chili and Uruguay against the United States is praised.

—A double line of flag-poles has been erected between the marine arsenal and the Cattede palace, the alternate poles being striped with the Argentine and the others with the Brazilian colors.

—The gas company has put up Aner incandescent burners between the Largo da Carioca and the Educadora palace in Laranjeiras and the end of Praia de Botafogo—in honor, of course, of our visitors.

—The minister of war has instructed the commandant of the fortress of Santa Cruz that giving salutes to foreign naval vessels does not fall within his province, but to that of Fort Villaiguan.

—On the 5th inst., the President signed the legislative act which approves the treaty signed in this capital on October 6th, 1898, for completing the location of the boundary line between Brazil and Argentina.

—The diplomatic corps has been invited by the Italian minister, Count Antonelli, to witness the entrance of the Brazilian and Argentine squadrons from the Italian cruiser «Fieramosca» a compliment of special importance at the moment as there is no other foreign war vessel in port.

—It is announced that the Argentine squadron will arrive at this port to-day at 1 p. m., without fail. President Roca will land at the marine arsenal, and the route selected for the procession includes Rins 19 de Março, Onvidor, Gonçalves Dias, Largo da Carioca, 13 de Maio, Senador Dantas, Passeio, Lapa, Gloria and Cattede, to the President's residence.

—As we are preparing for press we learn that the Argentine squadron was sighted about 11 a. m., and that the United squadrons were at the harbor entrance and saluting at 12:30. From this we may be certain that President Roca's landing at the marine arsenal will occur between 1 and 2 p. m. The Argentines are to be warmly complimented on their punctual appearance on schedule time.

—That absurd nobleman and Brazilian millionaire, Engenio Paria Gonçalves de Teixeira, Marquez de Aguiar Branca, who has been so freely advertised in New York for the last year or two, seems to be drifting into diffidence. He took a summer home at Bound Brook, N. J., early in the spring, but about the middle of June the proprietor of the house and local tradesmen seized his furniture for unpaid rents and unpaid bills.

—President Roca is bringing a mounted escort with him of ten men. The men are coming on the Danube, which is expected to arrive here to-morrow. Perhaps we are wrong, but for a republican president to travel about with a military escort seems to be somewhat monarchial in appearance. A later telegram says the «Danube» is delayed by low water at Buenos Ayres and will be a day late.

—Is it not a little inconsistent, we would like to ask, that a married man may be allowed to keep a mistress and raise an illegitimate family without incurring the slightest blame, when the slightest departure of his wife from her duty and loyalty to him not only subjects her to public denunciation and disgrace, but even justifies him in assassinating her and the man with whom her name may be associated? Evidently, what's sauce for the goose is not sauce for the gander.

—The *Journal* of yesterday states that President Campos Salles has had made an elegant little box of the choicest Brazilian woods, which will be presented to President Julio Roca as a memento of his visit to Rio. The box will contain specimens of virgin gold in its various forms and two 20,000 gold coins. But just now, we must say, gold does not represent the wealth of the country. The box should contain coffee, rubber and some well-used paper money.

—Among the vessels going outside the bar to receive the Argentine squadron will be the coasting steamer «Mundos» which has been specially engaged for the veterans of the Paraguayan war. On this vessel, the director of the *Comandante Militar* (military pigeon-cote), Lieut. Americo Cabral, will take passage, under instructions from the minister of war to represent that official at the reception. On the approach of the Argentine squadron, Lieut. Cabral expects to release 40 pigeons to advise the general headquarters.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 6th inst. says that the uniform which President Roca will wear at the military review in this city, was made at the Elgendorf Lesser tailor and cost £300 sterling. We are now waiting to hear about his boots, and his linen, and various other articles of wearing apparel. These items of information will be immensely interesting in countries like Switzerland and the United States where the presidential office is still in what we may call an undeveloped stage.

—A friend of ours came down from São Paulo with a prominent deputy a few days ago, and in course of conversation the latter stated that the principal object of President Roca's visit is to prepare the way for a Latin alliance against the United States.

—Some of the newspapers of this city have resolved to assume the entertainment of the Argentine newspaper representatives who are visiting this city during the Roca festivities. The expense is estimated at 50,000\$, according to a telegram to the *Diário Popular*.

—We are glad to hear from *La Tribuna* of Buenos Aires, that President Roca's visit to this city will not cost Argentina more than £25,000, or, say, 750,000\$. But are our neighbors in a position to spend even that sum? President Roca might have bought a ticket on any mail steamer, spent a fortnight with us and have made all the neighborly visits with our President that courtesy and international interests demand, and covered the whole expense (including secretary and valet) for a hundredth part of what he will actually spend.

—A curious incident has occurred in connection with the fitting and furnishing of the Educadora palace for our Argentine visitors. The drawing room contains a large painting by Henrique Bernardelli. The workmen sent to put in the fittings for electric illumination wanted to put up an enormous hanging lamp, one said to be more suitable for a public square, and they did not hesitate to perforate the painting and hang up their big light in the middle of the picture. Protests were made and the huge lamp was removed to the verandah, but the hole remains. There will of course be a bill for damages.

—The postal service in Rio is not the best in the world. As far as we know no one has ever accused it of being so. Nor do we know whether it is the worst in the world as we are not aware how things are worked in the post-offices in Timbuctoo, Greenland or the unknown regions beyond the Himalaya mountains. We want to be fair even in our hot indignation, but this is a sample of our experience of the Rio post-office. On the morning of the 2nd inst., with no foreign mails being delivered, we found in our box a copy of the *Southern Cross* of Buenos Aires of June 2 last and a number of *American Trade* of the 1st September, 1898!! The wrappers were trampled and dirt-stained and had evidently been kicking about the office for months. They were probably discovered when the annual sweeping took place, but the government should do some clean sweeping officially.

—The directors of the Associação Commercial will attend at the landing of President Roca and accompany him to the Cattede palace. This is the only formal act taken by commerce in the reception and entertainment of our distinguished visitor, so far as announcements. It should be said that this is through a feeling of unfriendliness toward our neighbors, but is due wholly to the antagonism displayed by the Brazilian government and congress toward commercial interests. Commerce is overtaxed and is so crippled by vexatious restrictions and imposts that it has neither the means nor the spirit to entertain. And, it may be said, the non-productive elements in the body politic—our politicians, office-holders and military officers—have shown no desire whatever to have commerce take any part in the festivities. In the end, commerce will foot the bills, and that is the rôle assigned to it.

—The *Journal do Brasil* of Sunday contains a minute description of the Educadora palace, where part of President Roca's suite is to be accommodated. The palace contains 16 bedrooms and the whole establishment is so sumptuously furnished. According to one of the contractors the furniture is valued at 180,000\$ and is rented for the occasion. The mattresses, pillows and counterpanes, however, have been purchased, the latter ones being of silk with colors matching those of the rooms. The cost of these three articles for the 16 rooms amounts to about 70,000\$! At the Lail residence, which contains 14 rooms, the preparations were not finished and no minute description was given. As the house was already furnished, the arrangements were already different. And now, may we ask, what is to become of these costly articles when the festivities are over? Will they be stored—or distributed?

—On Tuesday, the 1st inst., Major Zorastro da Cunha, of the fire brigade, discovered that his wife was unfaithful to him. He followed her to the grounds of the old S. Christoval palace, he found her strolling up one of the secluded walks in company with an Italian name José Nuzzo. Although her child and servant were with her, the infuriated husband rushed upon the man and stabbed him, and then gave his wife three or four angry cuts with the same knife. «Nuzzo» died a few minutes later, the knife having penetrated both lung and heart. The husband then took his child and servant home, and afterwards surrendered to the commandant of the fire brigade. The verdict of the press is wholly in the husband's favor, although some journals have been lately condemning the employment of lynch law (in the United States) against ravishers. It remains to be said that the wife denies the husband's accusations, says she does not know the man whom he stabbed, and accuses her husband of having been unfaithful to her as he had a mistress and family besides his own wife and child.

—The public departments are closed to-day in honor of the arrival of President Roca, and the banks and importing houses have followed suit.

—After two or three changes caused by uncertain advice of the date of President Roca's arrival here, the following programme for the period of his visit has been announced: *August 8th*—arrival; banquet offered to President Roca by President Campos Salles in evening at Cattede palace; *9th*—reception of diplomatic corps and high functionaries of Brazil by President Roca; dress spectacle at the opera with *O Guarany* on the stage; *10th*—excursion up the Corcovado; at night grand ball at Tumary palace offered by President Campos Salles; *11th*—military review on Campo de S. Christoval; at night banquet at the war offices (general quarter); *12th*—excursion to Ilha de Paqueta; at night banquet at the foreign offices (Palacio Itamaraty); *13th*—grand procession of operatives; Derby Club horse-races; at night banquet at the municipal prefecture; *14th*—excursion to Tijuca; at night grand ball at the Cassino Fluminense; *15th*—at 9 a. m. inauguration of the Duque de Caxias statue, Largo do Machado, and afterwards excursion to the Botanical Garden; at night grand banquet at the Cassino Fluminense given by congress to visiting members of the Argentine congress; *16th*—breakfast to Admiral Rivadavia by minister of marine; at night Venetian spectacle on Botafogo bay.

—I am somewhat disinclined, remarked Smalwt a few days since, to return to the cares and perplexities of public life, and especially to take up the duties of a schoolmaster. At my age, one is inclined to read his papers at home and smoke his pipe in peace. But when your brazen contemporary comes out in a discussion of the proposed imposition of duties on coffee in the United States, of which he apparently knows just enough to escape knowing nothing, and translates the Portuguese *ingenuidade* into synonymous phrases, I feel that silence has become wooden, not golden. Such an advocate ought to be sent back to his primer and dunces block. And as for his assault on poor old Uncle Sam, calling him a «shulking bully» and repeating accusations which every sane man knows to be false, I am inclined to feel that Minister Bryan should lose no time in advising the Brazilian government to resume its friendly official direction of that publication. If left to himself, you see, he might precipitate a sanguinary war. We shall soon have the «Wilmington» investigating the Rio das Laranjeiras up to the port of Agua Fereira in search of this ferocious enemy, and dire results might easily follow. He should be called off at once, and we feel sure Minister Bryan could do it beautifully with a *surviver in modo* before the «Wilmington» comes in with its *fortiter in re*.

## BIRTH.

At the Mumbles (near Swansea) South Wales, on August 6th, the wife of A. J. Lemoineux, of a son.

## THE «CHURCH» CONCERT.

The treasurer informs us that the gross receipts of the concert at the S. Pedro de Alcantara theatre, on the 31st inst., which was given in benefit of the restoration fund of the British church, amounted to 9,005\$000, and left a net balance for the church of 4,715\$000, after paying all expenses.

This handsome result, added to sundry small monthly subscriptions which have been collected but are not yet published, will completely extinguish the deficit on the cost of restoration and leave about 600\$000 to be applied toward the organ repairs. It is estimated that another three to four cents would be required to put the organ in good repair. The trustees are to be congratulated on this successful issue of the difficult task of raising so important a sum at such a time as this.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

—Another 2,000,000\$ of paper money were burned on Saturday last. The total now aggregating 40,000,000\$.

—It is not yet known how much will be spent by the government on the festivities in honor of President Roca; but we have heard several estimates, which vary from 3,000,000\$ to 6,000,000\$.

—President Campos Salles has signed the stamp tax discrimination bill, which gives the general government the exclusive faculty of imposing a stamp tax on all transactions except those that are subject to state laws.

—The following sums collected in gold at the custom houses are reported for the month of July:

Rio de Janeiro.....	517,787\$869
Jaraguá.....	13,619\$268
Manoás.....	70,631\$601

—In the Bahia state budget for next year there is a provision authorising the state government to issue treasury bills in anticipation of revenue to a total of 2,000,000\$, which must be redeemed within the fiscal year. It seems to us that such an issue not only involves a dangerous increase of indebtedness but it leaves too much discretion in the hands of the government.

—The following returns of customs receipts for the month of July have been made public:

	1899	1898
Rio de Janeiro.....	5,610,478\$755	6,304,144\$377
Pernambuco.....	1,194,124\$300	1,548,259\$827
Paraguagu.....	213,480\$575	109,688\$275
Victoria.....	15,573\$221	19,780\$482
Ilhaçu.....	139,609\$782	136,648\$368
Manoás.....	810,754\$093	607,796\$474







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